

and Bladder, Inflammation of bladder, scalding urine and brick-dust sediment. Backache, sharp shooting pains in back, weakness * * *. Liver * * * headache, sallow complexion, constipation and dizziness, yellow eyeballs, jaundice, sour stomach, variable appetite and generally out-of-sorts condition. * * * Chronic liver ailments * * *. Catarrh * * * Deep-seated catarrhal affection whether of the head or stomach * * *. Grippe, Influenza or epidemic catarrh * * *. The Blood * * * a great blood stimulator * * * to remove impurities of the blood * * *. Malaria, Chills and Fever * * *. Piles * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of tablets composed essentially of aloes, acid resins, licorice, uva ursi, and probably buchu.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel and amended libel for the reason that the statements aforesaid, regarding the curative and therapeutic effect thereof, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On November 4, 1919, the Alonzo O. Bliss Medical Co., Washington, D. C., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$150, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8529. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. * * * Robert Lee Batte (Cameron Cotton Oil Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 11342. I. S. No. 10685-r.)

On December 20, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Robert Lee Batte, trading as the Cameron Cotton Oil Co., Cameron, Tex., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 25, 1918, from the State of Texas into the State of Indiana, of a quantity of cottonseed meal which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained 39.11 per cent of protein.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that the statement appearing upon the label, to wit, "Protein not less than 43 per cent," was false and misleading in that it represented to purchasers thereof that the article contained not less than 43 per cent of protein, and for the further reason that the article was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchasers into the belief that it contained not less than 43 per cent of protein, whereas, in fact and in truth, it contained less than 43 per cent of protein.

On February 23, 1920, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8530. Misbranding of "3 Days" Cure. U. S. * * * v. 50 Bottles of "3 Days" Cure. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10394. I. S. No. 15745-r. S. No. E-1430.)

On May 20, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 50 bottles of "3 Days" Cure, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Richmond, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by the "3 Days" Cure Co., Washington, D. C., on or about March 31, 1919, and transported from the District of Columbia into the State of Virginia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs

Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "The '3 Days' Cure * * * Gonorrhœa and Gleet * * * The '3 Days' Cure Co., Washington, D. C."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of 2 preparations, a liquid consisting essentially of an aqueous solution of zinc sulphate and boric acid, and capsules containing powdered cubebs and balsam of copaiba.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that on the label on the bottle containing, and in the paper wrapper around the carton enclosing the article, were the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect thereof, (bottle) "The '3 Days' Cure for Men * * * In Gonorrhœa and Gleet * * *," (wrapper) " * * * reliable remedy for Gonorrhœa and Gleet * * *," which were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On October 15, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8531. Adulteration of pork and beans. U. S. * * * 350 Cases of Pork and Beans. Product ordered released on bond upon payment of costs by claimant. (F. & D. No. 7563. I. S. No. 4535-1. S. No. E-662.)

On or about July 6, 1916, the United States attorney for the Northern District of West Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 350 cases, each containing 24 cans, of pork and beans, consigned by Hart Bros., Saginaw, Mich., arriving on or about April 27, 1916, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Wheeling, W. Va., alleging that the article had been transported from the State of Michigan into the State of West Virginia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that it contained 11 per cent of partly decomposed beans, and that it was unfit for use as food.

On June 29, 1919, Hart Bros., Saginaw, Mich., claimants, having entered an appearance, judgment was rendered ordering the release of the product to said claimants upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned that the goods be not disposed of contrary to the provisions of said Food and Drugs Act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8532. Adulteration of tomato pulp. U. S. * * * v. 150 Cans of Tomato Pulp. Default. decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 8547. I. S. No. 8728-p. S. No. C-751.)

On November 2, 1917, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 150 cases of tomato pulp, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by R. Respanti, Cleveland, Tenn., on or about September 8, 1917, and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed and putrid vegetable substance.

On November 19, 1917, R. Respanti, Cleveland, Tenn., claimant, filed an answer to the libel. On January 10, 1920, the case having been previously called and the claimant having defaulted, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*